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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/724,382	11/28/2000	Robert S. Langer	6261-227	9451
24280 7590 09/25/2007 CHOATE, HALL & STEWART LLP			EXAMINER	
TWO INTER	NATIONAL PLACE		AZPURU, CARLOS A	
BOSTON, MA 02110		,	ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			1615	
	-		MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
			09/25/2007	PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

		Application No.	Applicant(s)			
Office Action Summary		09/724,382	LANGER ET AL.			
		Examiner	Art Unit			
		Carlos A. Azpuru	1615			
The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address Period for Reply						
A SH WHIC - Exte after - If NC - Failu Any	ORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY CHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DANSIONS of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.13 SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. Operiod for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period were to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing end patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	ATE OF THIS COMMU 36(a). In no event, however, ma vill apply and will expire SIX (6) cause the application to becom	NICATION. y a reply be timely filed MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. e ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).			
Status	•		•			
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Responsive to communication(s) filed on <u>21 July 2006</u> .					
'=	This action is FINAL . 2b)⊠ This action is non-final.					
3)	3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is					
closed in accordance with the practice under Ex parte Quayle, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.						
Disposit	ion of Claims					
5)□ 6)⊠ 7)□	Claim(s) 12-23 is/are pending in the application 4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are withdraw Claim(s) is/are allowed. Claim(s) 12-23 is/are rejected. Claim(s) is/are objected to. Claim(s) are subject to restriction and/or	vn from consideration.				
Applicati	ion Papers					
9)[The specification is objected to by the Examine	r.				
10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.						
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).						
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d). 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.						
Priority (under 35 U.S.C. § 119					
. a)	Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign All b) Some * c) None of: Certified copies of the priority documents Certified copies of the priority documents Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents application from the International Bureau See the attached detailed Office action for a list	s have been received. s have been received i ity documents have be (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).	n Application No een received in this National Stage			
Attachmen	t(s)					
1) Notice 2) Notice 3) Inform	te of References Cited (PTO-892) te of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) mation Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) tr No(s)/Mail Date	Paper 5) D Notice	ew Summary (PTO-413) No(s)/Mail Date of Informal Patent Application			

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DETAILED ACTION

Receipt is acknowledged of the amendment filed 07/21/2006.

The rejections under 35 USC 102(b) over Laurencin et al and the judicially created doctrine of obviousness-type double patenting are hereby withdrawn in view of applicant's remarks and the filing of a terminal disclaimer.

The following are new rejections of the claims:

Double Patenting

The nonstatutory double patenting rejection is based on a judicially created doctrine grounded in public policy (a policy reflected in the statute) so as to prevent the unjustified or improper timewise extension of the "right to exclude" granted by a patent and to prevent possible harassment by multiple assignees. A nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting rejection is appropriate where the conflicting claims are not identical, but at least one examined application claim is not patentably distinct from the reference claim(s) because the examined application claim is either anticipated by, or would have been obvious over, the reference claim(s). See, e.g., *In re Berg*, 140 F.3d 1428, 46 USPQ2d 1226 (Fed. Cir. 1998); *In re Goodman*, 11 F.3d 1046, 29 USPQ2d 2010 (Fed. Cir. 1993); *In re Longi*, 759 F.2d 887, 225 USPQ 645 (Fed. Cir. 1985); *In re Van Ornum*, 686 F.2d 937, 214 USPQ 761 (CCPA 1982); *In re Vogel*, 422 F.2d 438, 164 USPQ 619 (CCPA 1970); and *In re Thorington*, 418 F.2d 528, 163 USPQ 644 (CCPA 1969).

A timely filed terminal disclaimer in compliance with 37 CFR 1.321(c) or 1.321(d) may be used to overcome an actual or provisional rejection based on a nonstatutory double patenting ground provided the conflicting application or patent either is shown to be commonly owned with this application, or claims an invention made as a result of activities undertaken within the scope of a joint research agreement.

Effective January 1, 1994, a registered attorney or agent of record may sign a terminal disclaimer. A terminal disclaimer signed by the assignee must fully comply with 37 CFR 3.73(b).

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Claims 12 – 23 are rejected on the ground of nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claims 1-32 of U.S. Patent No. 5,902,599 (Anseth et al) in view of US Patent No 6,224,893 (Langer et al).

Although the conflicting claims are not identical, they are not patentably distinct from each other because Anseth et al claim biodegradable polymer networks by providing anhydride prepolymers, and then crosslinking the unsaturated moieties in the anhydride prepolymers to create a crosslinked biodegradable network (see claim 1). Crosslinking occurs through photopolymerization (see claim 2). Irradiation with ultra violet light is set out in claim 4. Aromatic ketones are listed as photinitiators in claim 5. Anseth et al differs only in that cocatalysts and seeding with cells are not taught.

However, Langer et al claims a similar polymer interpenetrating network which is formed by photopolymerization and includes a suspension of cells (see claims 1-3, 6 and 15). Cocatalysts are added at claims 7, 8, 16 and 17. These include triethanolamine. Therefore, it would have been well within the skill of the ordinary practitioner to claim the instant polymer network by modifying the network of Anseth et al by seeding with a suspension of cells and using cocatalysts as taught by Langer et al. Those of ordinary skill would have further expected similar tissue engineering results from the combination of these methods of forming tissue equivalents. As such, the instant invention would have been obvious given the claims of Anseth et al in view of Langer et al.

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Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

Claims 12 –16, 20 - 23 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Anseth et al.

The applied reference has a common inventors with the instant application.

Based upon the earlier effective U.S. filing date of the reference, it constitutes prior art under 35 U.S.C. 102(e). This rejection under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) might be overcome either by a showing under 37 CFR 1.132 that any invention disclosed but not claimed in the reference was derived from the inventor of this application and is thus not the invention "by another," or by an appropriate showing under 37 CFR 1.131.

As set out above, Anseth et al claim biodegradable polymer networks by providing anhydride prepolymers, and then crosslinking the unsaturated moieties in the anhydride prepolymers to create a crosslinked biodegradable network (see claim 1). Crosslinking occurs through photopolymerization (see claim 2). Irradiation with ultra violet light is set out in claim 4. Aromatic ketones are listed as photinitiators in claim 5.

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Seeding with cells can occur prior to or after polymerization at the implant site (see col. 8, lines 8-12). The instant claims are anticipated by Anseth et al.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Carlos A. Azpuru whose telephone number is (571) 272-0588. The examiner can normally be reached on Tu-Fri, 6:30 am - 5:00 pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Michael Woodward can be reached on (571) 272-8373. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

Carlos A. Azpurú

Primary Examiner

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